

the year ending June 30, 1907, was \$612,652,107—almost \$113,000,000 more than half a billion, and that a total trade of a round billion is easily within view. The statement it says, is made in no spirit of worship of the big, but solely because it is tangible and inestimable evidence that the Dominion is growing vastly, that it is keeping on growing, and by its growth is solving a lot of its own problems, besides others that arise in its character as a part of the British Empire. These, it tells us, are "proud figures."

What gives importance to the figures of which The Globe is so proud? According to the return of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the twelve months ending with June, 1907, the imports and exports of Canada totaled \$612,652,107, an increase of foreign trade over the previous year of \$65,723,069. The total imports were valued at \$354,430,433, an increase of \$64,138,025, and the exports totaled \$258,171,674, a gain of \$4,585,044. These exports of 1906, explains The Globe, were greatly in excess of those of any previous year.

In regard to this immense foreign trade, which The Globe thinks is of such great and increasing benefit to Great Britain and to the British Empire, and of which it is so proud, the statistics show that while our imports from Great Britain in 1907 increased \$19,891,161 over 1906, while the exports declined \$5,193,179, this being the first time in many years that there has been a decrease in Canada's exports to the Mother Country. In the same year imports from the United States amounted in value to \$215,730,701, a gain of \$39,877,630, and our exports to that country in the same period were valued at \$104,260,494, a gain of \$6,453,766 over the previous year. The total imports from Great Britain in 1907 were valued at \$89,067,350, and exports to that country, \$901,683.

The net results of Canada's foreign trade in 1907 is an indebtedness of about \$100,000,000. The net indebtedness of the country to other countries previous to 1907 is vast—almost unimaginable. Where is the money or its value in home products to come from? And these are the figures that The Globe is so proud of.

#### AN UNFORTUNATE FISCAL POLICY.

In recent issues of THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER has been published copious extracts from bulletins being sent out by the Dominion Census Bureau having reference to the manufacturing industries of Canada. In one bulletin was given the names of 203 different industries, a comparison being made of the conditions prevailing in them in 1900 and in 1905; and we showed that out of the 205 industries enumerated, 66—nearly one-third, showed a decline in number of wage earners employed in them in 1905 from what they were in 1900, amounting to 28,031 persons. In 1900 there were 190,174 persons employed in 66 industries, and in 1905 there were but 162,143 persons employed in the same industries. The bulletin says that in all the enumerated industries in Canada in 1905 there were 47,452 more wage earners than in 1900. In the five years there was a general gain of 47,452 employes, and in 66 of these industries there was a loss of 28,031. The in-

dustries that are enumerated in the gaining column are those relating to railroads, railroad supplies, bridge building, etc. It is also shown that, notwithstanding the cost of living had gone up most remarkably during the five years, the remuneration for services to employes in the 66 industries in 1905 was lower than in 1900.

Another bulletin made reference to the values of the manufactured products of Canadian towns and cities having a population of 1,500 and over in 1900, the comparison being with 1905. The bulletin shows that in all Canada the values of such products in the years alluded to were:

In 1900.....	\$481,053,375
In 1905.....	712,664,835

For all Canada 211 towns and cities are named, 170 of which are credited with an increase in value of production, and 41 show a decrease. These losing centres of Canadian industry constitute about 20 per cent. In 66 Canadian industries there was a fearful loss of output, loss of number of wage earners employed in them, and loss of wages paid to them; and of the 211 Canadian towns and cities in which manufacturing industries were carried on, 41 of them, or 20 per cent. produced a decreased value of goods in 1905 than in 1900. The particulars of this amazing falling off in the output of 20 per cent. of Canadian manufacturing centres of industry, of 66 per cent. in enumerated industries, in the number of wage earners employed in them, and in the remuneration paid to the employees have been published in this journal.

It is not because the goods could not be produced in Canada. The factory plants exist and in good working order; and there is a large and growing demand for the goods, as shown by the Trade and Navigation returns for the two years under consideration, which show the values of goods entered for home consumption. We enumerate as follows:

Industries.	Value of Imports.	
	1900.	1905.
Artificial flowers.....	\$172,504	\$211,243
Bags—cotton.....	23,894	57,625
Baskets.....	21,255	53,560
Batting—cotton.....	20,971	15,756
Bicycles and parts.....	331,374	130,218
Blacking.....	21,759	86,979
Boilers and engines.....	292,239	137,432
Boots and shoes.....	542,180	1,173,113
Boxes.....	65,062	127,279
Brass castings.....	393,159	636,173
Brick, tile and pottery.....	106,379	324,515
Butter and cheese.....	334,882	147,286
Buttons.....	185,557	326,349
Carriages, wagons and materials...	130,576	243,057
Clothing.....	1,364,933	1,344,573
Coffee and spices.....	67,125	71,601
Coffins and caskets.....	10,538	24,555
Corks.....	82,361	126,984
Cottons.....	675,323	264,645
Cutlery and edge tools.....	326,782	765,253
Evaporated and canned fruits and vegetables.....	185,496	237,253